

($b=.005$, $p=.835$); however, higher BIQ scores were related to higher levels of Hostile Parenting in girls ($b=.067$, $p<.001$).

Conclusions: Our results suggest that parental responses to their preschool child's Behavioural Inhibition may vary as a function of child's gender. This may lead to gender differences in developmental pathways to anxiety disorders.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: gender; anxiety disorder; Behavioral inhibition; parental behavior

EPV1634

Is the disparity in perinatal mental health services dependent on race? A narrative review. "A race to access"

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2212

Introduction: Today the maternal death of black women is four times than the maternal death of white women. A lot has been written about the physical health of black women during pregnancy and childbirth however the perinatal mental health of this group of women is less well researched. I wanted to investigate if black and ethnic minority women in the UK had the same access to perinatal mental health services.

Objectives: To explore how the access to perinatal mental health services vary between white British and non-white British women.

Methods: A literature review was conducted. Papers were selected based on their focus on perinatal mental health service access and differences in access based on ethnicities. Most research focused on the perinatal mental health service access of white British and non-white British groups of women.

Results: The literature review revealed that black African, Asian and minority white women had significantly lower access to community perinatal mental health services when compared to white British women. It was also found that that black African, Asian and minority White women had a higher percentage of involuntary admissions to psychiatric hospitals when compared to white British women.

Conclusions: The literature would suggest that there is less access to perinatal mental health for non-white British women. This suggested that the disparities that exist within perinatal physical health extend into perinatal maternal health.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: perinatal mental health; Ethnicities; disparity; maternal health

EPV1636

"It's not only the bad side" - Experiences reported by health professionals working with women victims of sexual violence in a Brazilian university specialized outpatient service: A qualitative study

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2213

Introduction: Health Psychology is a scientific branch that studies interpersonal relationships in the field of emotions and behavior in clinical settings. Violence against women is a gender-based action that alarmingly affects the population, with sexual violence (SV) being one of its main phenomena. The complexity of the care offered to SV patients by clinical professionals impacts themselves, affecting their personal lives and the quality of their work.

Objectives: To explore symbolic emotional meanings attributed by health professionals to care and follow-up of women victims of SV in state service of reference of the Unified Health System.

Methods: Clinical-Qualitative design was used to guide semi-directed interviews with open-ended questions in-depth. Clinical-Qualitative Content Analysis was employed to treat data. Five participants make up the multi-professional team at the Hospital of the Woman of the State University of Campinas. Theoretical framework chosen to interpret categories was Balintian Medical Psychology.

Results: Three categories were selected for this presentation: The human anguishes as the main challenge and handling of working with sexual violence; "To see things progressing": to the patient and together with the team, a facilitator of the work; and "I try to leave it on the three's leaves": the difficult attempt to separate work from personal life.

Conclusions: Taking care of SV is a very emotionally demanding task. Working with the team and see expected outcomes help clinical professionals deal with negative feelings, avoiding, for example, compensatory traumas. New research about social-cultural impacts of working with SV is important to develop institutional approaches of coping for health teams.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mental health care; health professionals; Qualitative research; sexual violence

EPV1637

Risk of suicide during pregnancy and postpartum period

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2214

Introduction: Pregnancy and the postpartum are generally characterized by positive feelings and expectations but they may also disguise maternal stress and difficulties. These are typical periods for the onset or relapse of psychiatric symptoms and disorders. Even though suicide during pregnancy and postpartum is rare, it is among the leading causes of maternal perinatal mortality.

Objectives: To provide an overview on the risk of suicide during pregnancy and postpartum.

Methods: PubMed database was searched using combinations of the terms "suicide", combined with "pregnancy" and "depression".

Results: The major risk factors for suicidal ideation are previous suicide attempts, self-harm, current or past history of psychiatric disorder, young maternal age, being unmarried, an unplanned pregnancy, substance use disorders, lack effective psychosocial support and discontinuation of psychotropic drugs. Pregnant

women with suicidality behavior have also an increased risk for various adverse obstetric outcomes, including miscarriage, preterm delivery, maternal hemorrhage, and stillbirth. Furthermore, the postpartum period is often associated with the onset of mood and psychotic disorders with an increased risk of both suicide and infanticide. Women who have suffered from serious psychiatric conditions either after childbirth or in other phases of life should be informed about the possibility of relapse after subsequent pregnancies, thus presenting a higher risk of suicide.

Conclusions: During pregnancy and postpartum, it is fundamental to investigate suicide risk, including suicidal ideation, thoughts, and intent, especially (but not only) in women affected by mental pathology. Moreover, maternal suicide behaviour affects the child's neuropsychological development and can also increase the infant's suicide risk.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Postpartum; Suicide; Pregnancy

EPV1638

The impact of burnout syndrome among medical students - meta-analysis

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2215

Introduction: The medical profession is associated with high requirements and responsibilities, and high rates of burnout have been reported in the medical literature.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to provide a detailed systematic review, focused on the impact of occupational burnout syndrome among medical students. A detailed perspective of existing instruments which are the psychometric properties and a meta-analysis of the average values of those three subscales of the most commonly applied tool - Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI-HSS).

Methods: The meta-analysis was performed based on the available data on burnout rates in medical students measured by the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI-HSS) method. In order to define the eligibility criteria for finding the relevant literature, the PICO method - the “population-intervention-comparison-result” approach was used.

Results: The sample sizes included ranged from n = 73 to 4050 students. Mean values (M) ranged from 12.94 to 28.26 for emotional exhaustion and from 7.30 to 13.43 for depersonalization. M for personal achievement ranged from 31.3 to 38.07. Weighted averages and standard deviations were M = 22.93 (SD = 10.25) for emotional exhaustion, M = 8.88 (SD = 5.64) for depersonalization, and M = 35.11 (SD = 8.03) for self-accomplishment. The included studies reported different prevalence rates with burnout rates ranging from 7.0% to 75.2%. The prevalence rate of burnout measured by MBI-HSS varied between 10.0% and 63.4%.

Conclusions: The meta-analytical aggregation of eligible studies showed high values of “emotional exhaustion”, “depersonalization” and “self-accomplishment”.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: medical students; burnout syndrome; self-accomplishment

EPV1639

Epidemioclinical profile of intimate partner abusers

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2216

Introduction: Domestic violence is a critical global and social phenomenon.

Objectives: - To describe the socio-demographic and clinical characteristics related to the abuser in the context of domestic violence. - To study risk factors for acting out in the abuser.

Methods: We conducted a descriptive cross-sectional study related to male abusers of their wives who consulted the Forensic Medicine Department of Tahar Sfar Hospital in Mahdia between January 2020 and October 2020 for a forensic examination.

Results: We collected 67 cases of domestic violence out of a total of 688 female consultants. The age of the abuser exceeded 35 years in 84% of cases. The average age of the abusers was 33.8 years. Almost half of the abusers had a primary school education. In 43% of the cases, the abuser was unemployed or had a job with a salary below the minimum wage. We found an association between domestic violence and the unfavorable professional status of the spouse. Only in 6% of the cases did the abuser have a psychiatric disorder. He had a history of chronic alcoholism in 35% of the cases and the use of illicit substances (cannabis) in 9% of the cases. Approximately one out of every two abusers (48%) was under the influence of alcohol at the time of the violent act. Alcoholism was associated with all forms of domestic violence. He had a criminal history in 30% of cases.

Conclusions: Our results provide real areas for reflection regarding the adoption of specific therapeutic strategies with domestic violence abusers.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: profile; violence; women; abuser

EPV1640

Gender Dysphoria and Mental Health

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2217

Introduction: Gender dysphoria is characterized by a mismatch between the biological sex and gender identity of a person, frequently associated to distress or discomfort. Many transgender people will seek professional help to obtain a congruence between the gender identity and the body.

Objectives: Brief review of the literature in the field of mental health and gender dysphoria.

Methods: Review of the literature, through research in the *PubMed* database, using the following keywords: “gender dysphoria”, “mental health”, “psychiatric disorders”.

Results: Although the true prevalence of gender dysphoria (GD) is unknown, several studies indicated that the prevalence of